

surprising fact that in most of the longer nest series there were a few workers which had a dull, densely punctate postpetiole like that of *townsendi*. In short, there is no constancy in the sculptural characteristics which were used as the basis for the recognition of *townsendi*. The case offers a close parallel to that of Olsen's *salinus*, a species which was also based on a single specimen which had a densely sculptured gaster. M. R. Smith has recently shown (4) that *salinus* is a synonym of *occidentalis*, being nothing more than an inconsequential variant which occurs in certain nests at the western end of the range of that wide-spread species. It appears that we must take the same stand with *townsendi*. Since *townsendi* is nothing more than a minor variation which occurs at random over a part of the range of *imberbicus*, it is best treated as a synonym of *imberbicus*.

Presented below is a list of the stations at which *imberbicus* and *pima* have been taken. The previous records for *townsendi* are included with those for *imberbicus*. Where possible elevational data for the older records have been supplied from topographic sheets. The writer is aware of the difficulties inherent in this method, but the stations so treated were in areas which left little doubt as to the elevation involved. The records for which no collector's name is given are those of the writer. Elevational data for these stations were secured from altimeter readings at the station, which were checked then or later against topographic sheets.

Pogonomyrmex (Epebomyrmex) imberbicus Wheeler:
CALIFORNIA: Yaqui Well, Anza Desert State Park (1400').

ARIZONA: Kofa Mountains, Palm Canyon (1600'); Ajo Mountains, Alamo Canyon (2300'); Santa Rita Mountains, mouth of Madera Canyon (4800'); Tucson (2400') W. M. Wheeler; Pinaleno Mountains, Fort Grant (4800') Cornell Univ. Exped.; Whetstone Mountains, Dry Canyon (5000'); Huachuca Mountains, Garden Canyon (5800'); Safford (3000').